

SUMMARIES – (EASY)

Unit No. 05 – DAFFODILS آبی نرگس کے پھول

“Daffodils” is written by William Wordsworth. In this poem, the poet tells us about the beauty of nature. One fine morning the poet was walking in the country-side. He was walking freely like a cloud. He saw a large number of golden daffodils along the bank of a lake. They were shining and dancing in the air. The poet was very happy to see that scene. The beauty of that scene was saved in his memory. He still remembers that sight and feels relief. He can enjoy their beauty as if they were there in reality.

The language of the poem is simple but the ideas are great. In short, it is a lovely poem about the beauty of nature. “A thing of beauty is a joy forever.”

اس نظم میں ولیم ورڈزور تھ فطرت کی خوبصورتی کے متعلق بتاتا ہے۔ ایک سہانی صبح شاعر دیہاتی علاقے میں سیر کر رہا تھا۔ وہ کسی بادل کی طرح گھوم پھر رہا تھا۔ اچانک اس کی نظر ایک جھیل کے کنارے آبی نرگس کے سنہری پھولوں کی بہت بڑی تعداد پر پڑی۔ وہ چمک رہے تھے اور ہلکی ہوا میں رقص کر رہے تھے۔ شاعر یہ منظر دیکھ کر بہت خوش ہوا۔ اس منظر کا حسن شاعر کے حافظے میں محفوظ ہو چکا ہے۔ کئی سال بعد بھی شاعر اپنی تنہائی میں انہیں تصور کی آنکھ سے دیکھ سکتا ہے۔ وہ ان کے حسن سے یوں لطف اندوز ہوتا ہے جیسے وہ حقیقت میں وہاں موجود ہو۔ مختصر یہ کہ یہ پیاری نظم قدرت کی خوبصورتی کے بارے میں ہے۔ خوبصورت چیز ایک مستقل خوشی ہے۔

VOCABULARY

Sr#	Word	Meaning	Sr#	Word	Meaning
01	daffodils	آبی نرگس کے پھول	02	poet	شاعر
03	poem	نظم	04	beauty	خوبصورتی
05	nature	فطرت	06	morning	صبح
07	walking	چل رہا گھوم رہا	08	countryside	دیہاتی علاقہ
09	freely	بے فکری سے	10	cloud	بادل
11	like	پسند کرنا، کی طرح	12	golden	سنہری
13	along	ساتھ	14	bank	کنارہ
15	lake	جھیل	16	shining	چمک رہا، چمک رہے
17	dancing	ناچ رہے	18	scene	منظر

19	saved	محفوظ	20	memory	یادداشت، حافظہ
21	remember	یاد کرنا	22	sight	منظر، نظارہ
23	feel	محسوس کرنا	24	relief	سکون
25	enjoy	لطف اندوز ہونا	26	reality	حقیقت
27	language	زبان	28	simple	سادہ
29	ideas	خیالات	30	lovely	پیاری، پیارا
31	joy	خوشی	32	forever	میش کے لیے



Unit No. 08 – Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

ایک برفیلی شام میں جنگل کے پاس قیام

The poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is written by Robert Frost. One evening the poet passes through a forest. He stops there to see the natural beauty of the forest filled with snow. His horse thinks it strange to stop there. The horse shakes its harness bells to express its wonder. The forest is lovely, dark and deep. The poet wants to enjoy the scene but he cannot stay there for a long time. He has yet to fulfil some promises. He has to cover many miles to reach his home.

The language of the poem is simple but the ideas are great. In short, it is a lovely poem about the duty of man and the beauty of nature.

نظم "ایک برفانی شام جنگل کے قریب قیام" رابرٹ فراسٹ نے لکھی ہے۔ ایک شام شاعر کو ایک جنگل سے گزرنے کا اتفاق ہوتا ہے۔ وہ برف سے اچھے جنگل کی قدرتی خوبصورتی دیکھنے کے لئے وہاں رُک جاتا ہے۔ اس کا گھوڑا وہاں پر رُکنا عجیب خیال کرتا ہے۔ گھوڑا اپنا تعجب ظاہر کرنے کے لئے اپنی ہانسی کے ساتھ بندھی گھنٹیاں ہلاتا ہے۔ جنگل خوبصورت، تاریک اور گہرا ہے۔ شاعر منظر سے لطف اندوز ہونا چاہتا ہے مگر زیادہ دیر وہاں قیام نہیں کر سکتا۔ اسے اپنی پانچو دھڑے پورے کرنے ہیں اور گھر پہنچنے کے لئے میلوں مسافت طے کرنی ہے۔ مختصر یہ کہ یہ پیاری نظم انسان کی ذمہ داریوں اور قدرت کی خوبصورتی کے بارے میں ہے۔

VOCABULARY

Sr#	Word	Meaning	Sr#	Word	Meaning
01	stopping	قیام، رکن، ٹھہرنا	02	woods	جنگل
03	snowy	برفیل	04	evening	شام
05	written	لکھی گئی، لکھا گیا	06	pass	گزرنا
07	forest	جنگل	08	filled	بھرا ہوا
09	snow	برف	10	thinks	سوچتا ہے
11	strange	غیب	12	stop	رکنا
13	horse	گھوڑا	14	shakes	ہلاتا ہے
15	harness	گلے کی	16	bells	گھنٹیاں
17	express	اظہار کرنا	18	wonder	حیرانگی
19	dark	سیاہ، گھنا	20	deep	گہرا، گھن
21	long time	کافی عرصہ	22	fulfil	پوری کرنا، مکمل کرنا
23	promises	وعدے	24	cover	دھانپنا
25	miles	میلوں	26	reach	پہنچنا
27	duty	فردہ داری	28	short	مختصر
29	many	بہت سے			

☆☆☆☆☆

SUMMARIES – (STANDARD)

Unit No. 05 – DAFFODILS **آبی نرگس کے پھول**

*“Look deep into nature, and then you
will understand everything better.”
(Albert Einstein)*

In this poem, William Wordsworth tells us about the beauty of nature. His passion for nature is well known. That is why he is referred to as the poet of nature. According to him, nature is a teacher and preacher. Wordsworth is a devoted lover of nature.

One fine morning the poet was walking in the country-side. He was walking freely like a cloud. He saw a large number of golden daffodils along the bank of a lake. They were shining and dancing in the air. The poet was very happy to see that scene. The beauty of that scene was saved in his memory. He still remembers that sight and feels relief. He can enjoy their beauty as if they were there in reality.

*And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.*

The poet beautifully captures both the images and feelings concerned to a special moment in life. Whenever he remembers this moment, he becomes relaxed. The language of the poem is simple but the ideas presented in this poem are great and thought provoking. The skillful description of the scenery of graceful daffodils has added much to the charm and beauty of the poem. In short, it is a lovely poem about beauties of nature and its soothing impact on man.

“A thing of beauty is a joy forever.” (John Keats)

اس نظم میں ولیم ورڈزور تھ ہمیں فطرت کی خوبصورتی کے بارے میں بتاتا ہے۔ اس کا فطرت کے لئے جذبہ مشہور ہے۔ اسی لئے اسے شاعر فطرت کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس (شاعر) کے مطابق، فطرت ایک معلم اور مبلغ ہے۔ ورڈزور تھ فطرت کا عقیدت سے احترام کرنے والا (شاعر) ہے۔ ایک سہانی صبح شاعر دیہاتی علاقے میں سیر کر رہا تھا۔ وہ کسی بادل کی طرح آزاد گھوم پھر رہا تھا۔ اس کی نظر ایک جمیل کے کنارے آبی نرگس کے سنبھری پھولوں کی جہت بڑی تعداد پر پڑی۔ وہ چمک رہے تھے اور ہوا میں رقص کر رہے تھے۔ شاعر اس منظر کو دیکھ کر بہت خوش تھا۔ اس منظر کی خوبصورتی اس کے دماغ میں محفوظ ہو چکی تھی۔ وہ ابھی بھی اس منظر کو یاد کرتا ہے اور سکون محسوس کرتا ہے۔ وہ ان کی خوبصورتی سے ویسے ہی اطف اندوز ہو سکتا ہے جیسے کہ..

حقیقت میں ہم موجود ہیں۔

شاعر بہت خوبصورتی سے زندگی کے خاص لمحات سے متعلقہ تصویروں اور حساسات دونوں کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔ جب کبھی وہ ان لمحات کو یاد کرتا ہے وہ اپنے آپ کو ہلکا محسوس کرتا ہے۔ اس نظم کی زبان سادہ ہے مگر اس نظم میں بیان کردہ خیالات اعلیٰ اور سوچ کو اجاگر کرنے والے ہیں۔ ان خوبصورت آبی نرگس کے پھولوں کے منظر کے ماہر اند بیان نے اس نظم کی دلکشی اور خوبصورتی کو بڑھا دیا ہے۔ مختصر یہ کہ یہ پیاری نظم قدرت کی خوبصورتی اور انسان پر اس کے سکون بخش اثرات کے متعلق ہے۔

Unit No. 08 – Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening **ایک برفیلی شام میں جنگل کے پاس قیام**

*What is this life if, full of care
We have no time to stand and stare.
(W.H.Davies)*

The poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is written by a famous American poet, Robert Frost. One evening the poet passes through a forest. He stops there to see the natural beauty of the forest filled with snow. His horse thinks it strange to stop there. The horse shakes its harness bells to express its wonder. The forest is lovely, dark and deep. The poet wants to enjoy the scene but he cannot stay there for a long time. He has yet to fulfil some promises. He has to cover many miles to reach his home.

*"The clearest way into the universe is through a forest wilderness."
(John Muir)*

The poem points out at the attractive and exciting beauty of nature. It hints at the need to carry on with the daily affairs of life. The world of fantasy is very inviting. But we must maintain balance between the world of reality and imagination. The language of the poem is simple but the ideas presented in this poem are great and thought provoking. The skillful description of the scenery of snow-fall in the dark woods has added much to the charm and attraction of the poem. In short, it is a lovely poem about the duties of man and the beauties of nature.

*"Our task must be to free ourselves by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole of nature and its beauty."
(Albert Einstein)*

نظم "ایک برفانی شام میں جنگل کے پاس قیام" ایک مشہور امریکی شاعر رابرٹ فراسٹ نے لکھی ہے۔ ایک شام شاعر کو جنگل سے گزرنے کا اتفاق ہوتا ہے۔ وہ برف سے ڈھکے جنگل کی قدرتی خوبصورتی دیکھنے کے لئے وہاں رک جاتا ہے۔ اس کا گھوڑا وہاں پر رکتا عجیب خیال کرتا ہے۔ گھوڑا اپنا تعجب ظاہر کرنے

یہ نظم فطرت کی پُر جوش خوبصورتی اور دلکشی کی طرف اشارہ کرتی ہے۔ اور روزمرہ کی زندگی کے معاملات جاری رکھنے کی طرف اشارہ کرتی ہے۔ تصورات کی دنیا بڑی پر دعوت ہے۔ مگر ہمیں حقیقت اور تصورات کی دنیا میں توازن قائم کرنا چاہیے۔ اس نظم کی زبان سادہ ہے مگر اس میں بیان کردہ خیالات جلی اور سوچ کو اجاگر کرنے والے ہیں۔ ایک تاریک جنگل میں بر فباری کے منظر کی ماہرانہ تصریح اس نظم کی دلکشی اور خوبصورتی کو بڑھا دیا ہے۔ مختصر یہ کہ یہ پیاری نظم انسان کی ذمہ داریوں اور قدرت کی خوبصورتی کے بارے میں ہے۔

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NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Active Voice میں فاعل کی فاعلی حالت استعمال کی جاتی ہے مثلاً: He writes a letter. اس فقرے میں He فاعل ہے اور اس کی فاعلی حالت ہی استعمال کی گئی ہے۔ Passive Voice میں فاعل کی مفعولی حالت استعمال کی جاتی ہے مثلاً: A letter is written by him. اس فقرے میں He کی مفعولی حالت him استعمال کی گئی ہے اور مفعول (a letter) کو فاعل بنادیا گیا ہے۔ بعض اوقات فقرے میں فاعل موجود نہیں ہوتا تو اس طرح کے فقرے کی ٹرانسلیشن Passive Voice میں کی جاتی ہے، مثلاً: آم کھایا جاتا ہے۔ اس فقرے میں فاعل موجود نہیں ہے اس لئے اس کی ٹرانسلیشن ہوگی The mango is eaten. یہ والا فقرہ Passive Voice میں Translate کیا گیا ہے۔

Change of Voice

(i) Active Voice into Passive Voice

جملے کی نوعیت کے مطابق آپ درج ذیل تبدیلیاں کریں گے:

- 1- Active Voice کے Subject کو Passive Voice کا Object بنا دیجئے۔ Active Voice کے Object کو Passive Voice کا Subject بنا دیجئے اور Passive Voice کے Object سے پہلے by لگائیں۔
He writes a letter. (A.V.)

A letter is written by him. (P.V.)

- 2- اگر Active Voice کے کسی فقرے میں دو Object ہوں تو ان میں سے کسی ایک کو Passive Voice کا Subject بنائیں۔

مثلاً: He sent a letter to me. (A.V.)

A letter was sent to me by him. (P.V.)

- 3- Active Voice کے Tense کے مطابق Passive Voice کے فاعل (subject) کے بعد فعل To be کی مناسب فارم بطور امدادی فعل (Helping Verb) استعمال کریں اور اس کے بعد فعل کی تیسری فارم لگادیں۔

He writes a letter. (A.V.) A letter is written by him. (P.V.)

- 4- جملے کو منفی بنانے کے لئے فعل مجہول (Passive Voice) میں استعمال ہونے والے امدادی فعل (Helping / Auxiliary Verb) کے بعد not لگادیں۔ سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کے لئے یہی امدادی فعل جملے کے شروع میں لے آئیں اور جملے کے آخر پر سوالیہ نشان لگادیں۔ سوالیہ منفی بنانے کے لئے پہلے جملے کو منفی بنائیں اس کے بعد اس میں امدادی فعل کا مقام تبدیل کردیں یعنی امدادی فعل جملے کے شروع میں لے آئیں اور آخر پر سوالیہ نشان لگادیں۔ فعل مجہول (Passive Voice) کے فقرات بنانے کے لئے درج ذیل امدادی فعل (Helping Verbs) استعمال ہوتے ہیں:

Is, am, are / was, were / will, shall / has, have / had

- 5- اگر Active Voice کے جملے میں اسم ضمیر شخصی (Personal Pronoun) بطور فاعل (Subject) استعمال ہو تو اسے مفعول (Object) بناتے وقت اسم ضمیر کی مفعولی حالت (Objective Case) استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح اگر Active Voice کے جملے میں اسم ضمیر شخصی (Personal Pronouns) بطور مفعول (Object) استعمال ہوا ہو تو Passive Voice کے جملے میں اس کی فاعلی حالت استعمال کریں گے۔

Passive Voice کو Active Voice بنانے کے لئے درج ذیل آسان طریقہ کار پر غور کریں:

He writes a letter.
Subject Verb Object

- 1- Subject کو Object بنائیں۔ A letter
- 2- Helping Verb لگائیں۔ A letter is
- 3- V^{III} یعنی Verb کی تیسری فارم لگائیں۔ A letter is written
- 4- by کا اضافہ کریں۔ A letter is written by
- 5- Subject کو Object بنائیں۔ A letter is written by him.

نوٹ: Helping Verb زمانے (Tense) کی مناسبت سے استعمال ہو گا۔
Passive Voice کے تمام Continuous Tenses میں Helping Verb کے ساتھ being کا اضافہ ہو گا۔

درج ذیل ٹیبل کی مدد سے Personal Pronouns کی فاعلی اور مفعولی حالت کو اچھی طرح سمجھ لیں:

(Nominative) Subjective Case فاعلی حالت	Objective Case مفعولی حالت
I میں	مجھے me
We ہم	ہمیں us
You تم / آپ	آپ کو / تمہیں You
You تم / آپ	
he (مذکر) وہ	اُسے him
she (مؤنث) وہ	اُسے her
it (جانور یا بے جان)	
They (جمع) وہ	انہیں / ان کو them

- 6- کسی Imperative Sentence کو Passive Voice میں تبدیل کرتے وقت سب سے پہلے Let لگائیں۔ پھر Object لگائیں۔
Object کے بعد be اور اس کے بعد اصلی Verb کی 3rd form لگائیں۔ مثلاً Open the door کا P.V. ہو گا:

Let the door be opened.

Let + Object + be + 3rd Form of Verb (V^{III})

(ii) Passive Voice into Active Voice

فعل مجہول کے جملوں کو فعل معروف میں بدلنے کا طریقہ:-

- 1- Subject کو Object بنادیں اور Object کو Subject بنادیں۔

2. by کا اضافہ ختم کر دیں۔
 3. اسم ضمیر شخص (Personal Pronoun) کو فقرے کے مطابق تبدیل کر دیں۔
 4. جملے کا Tense پہچان کر اسی Tense میں اسے فعل معروف میں تبدیل کر دیں۔
- مختصر یہ کہ جس طرح Active Voice کے فقرے کو Passive Voice بنایا ہے اسی طریقے سے Active Voice کو واپس Passive Voice بنادیں۔ مزید مثالوں کے لئے اگلے صفحات کا مطالعہ کریں۔

Subject + Helping Verb + Verb + Object. (Active Voice)

Object (Subjective State) + Helping Verb + Verb^{III} + by + Subject (Objective State). (P.V)

نوٹ: Past, Present اور Future کے Perfect Continuous Tenses کے فقرات کا Passive Voice نہیں بنتا۔
Future Continuous کا Passive Voice عام طور پر استعمال نہیں ہوتا۔

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NOTES

SELECTED SENTENCES FROM BISE PAPERS

ACTIVE VOICE

01. Khurshid helps Naushaba.
02. The driver opened the door of the car.
03. The boy makes the picture.
04. The mother loves the children.
05. They are buying this house.
06. She has not beaten the dog.
07. She bought five video films.
08. Why did she write such a letter?
09. She was teaching the students.
10. They had gained nothing.
11. He will write a letter.
12. We shall have killed the snake.
13. She likes apples.
14. The boy is climbing the wall.
15. We did not hear a sound.
16. They have bought a horse.
17. The Board has given me a gold medal.
18. He praised the boy for his courage.
19. The teacher was helping the students.
20. Why were they beating the boy?
21. They have not done their job.
22. A car ran over an old man.
23. He will give you a box of chocolates.
24. He had told me to do it.
25. They had not done their home task.
26. We shall have finished our work by March next.
27. He took away my books.
28. The sudden noise frightened the child.
29. We use milk for making cheese.
30. Why is he mending the chair?

PASSIVE VOICE

- Naushaba is helped by Khurshid.
- The door of the car was opened by the driver.
- The picture is made by the boy.
- The children are loved by the mother.
- This house is being bought by them.
- The dog has not been beaten by her.
- Five video films were bought by her.
- Why was such a letter written by her?
- The students were being taught by her.
- Nothing had been gained by them.
- A letter will be written by him.
- The snake will have been killed by us.
- Apples are liked by her.
- The wall is being climbed by the boy.
- A sound was not heard by us.
- A horse has been bought by them.
- I have been given a gold medal by the Board.
- The boy was praised for his courage by him.
- The students were being helped by the teacher.
- Why was the boy being beaten by them?
- Their job has not been done by them.
- An old man was run over by a car.
- You will be given a box of chocolates by him.
- I had been told to do it by him.
- Their home task had not been done by them.
- Our work will have been finished by March next by us.
- My books were taken away by him.
- The child was frightened by the sudden noise.
- Milk is used for making cheese by us.
- Why is the chair being mended by him?

31. The doctor asked her to stay in bed. She was asked to stay in bed by the doctor.
 32. She gave me five films. I was given five films by her.
 33. They caught the thief. The thief was caught by them.



ADDITIONAL SENTENCES – ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

Q. Change the voice of the following.

(نقرو اگر Active ہے تو Passive بنانا ہے۔ اور اگر Passive ہے تو Active بنانا ہے۔)

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| 01. They <u>have won</u> the match. | Ans. The match has been won by them. |
| 02. We <u>do not hear</u> a sound. | Ans. A sound is not heard by us. |
| 03. Nadir <u>had read</u> the book. | Ans. The book had been read by Nadir. |
| 04. The goat <u>gives</u> milk. | Ans. Milk is given by the goat. |
| 05. She <u>did not tell</u> a lie. | Ans. A lie was not told by her. |
| 06. Songs are sung by her. | Ans. She sings songs. |
| 07. He reads good books. | Ans. Good books are read by him. |
| 08. He is wearing new clothes. | Ans. New clothes are being worn by him. |
| 09. You take a bath daily. | Ans. A bath is taken daily by you. |
| 10. We are printing a new book. | Ans. A new book is being printed by us. |
| 11. They have taught the poem. | Ans. The poem has been taught by them. |
| 12. We have not taken tea. | Ans. Tea has not been taken by us. |
| 13. I wear new clothes. | Ans. New clothes are worn by me. |
| 14. Sumera washes clothes. | Ans. Clothes are washed by Sumera. |
| 15. Amjad is winding the watch. | Ans. The watch is being wound by Amjad. |
| 16. I have taken my breakfast. | Ans. My breakfast has been taken by me. |
| 17. They caught birds. | Ans. Birds were caught by them. |
| 18. I <u>shall see</u> off my friends. | Ans. My friends will be seen off by me. |
| 19. You <u>will have</u> taken breakfast. | Ans. Breakfast will have been taken by you. |
| 20. <u>Shut</u> the door. | Ans. Let the door be shut. |
| 21. <u>Open</u> the door. | Ans. Let the door be opened. |
| 22. The dog <u>has not been beaten</u> by her. | Ans. She has not beaten the dog. |
| 23. That girl has written the story. | Ans. The story has been written by that girl. |
| 24. The bank does not give loan to me. | Ans. I am not given loan by the bank. |
| 25. They are killing the mad dogs. | Ans. The mad dogs are being killed by them. |
| 26. He <u>has not thrown</u> rotten eggs. | Ans. Rotten eggs have not been thrown by him. |
| 27. We <u>had seen</u> him. | Ans. He had been seen by us. |
| 28. Our team <u>won</u> the match. | Ans. The match was won by our team. |
| 29. Girls sing songs. | Ans. Songs are sung by girls. |

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| 30. The rich man is giving alms. | Ans. Alms is being given by the rich man. |
| 31. We have heard the songs. | Ans. The songs have been heard by us. |
| 32. He killed a snake. | Ans. A snake was killed by him. |
| 33. You shall obey our orders. | Ans. Our orders will be obeyed by you. |
| 34. I posted the letter. | Ans. The letter was posted by me. |
| 35. He does not take exercise daily. | Ans. Exercise is not taken daily by him. |
| 36. She gave me five apples. | Ans. I was given five apples by her. |
| 37. Girls will sing songs. | Ans. Songs will be sung by girls. |
| 38. We do not run this factory. | Ans. This factory is not run by us. |
| 39. Have you finished your work? | Ans. Has your work been finished by you? |
| 40. You were telling a story. | Ans. A story was being told by you. |
| 41. Milk is given by the goat. | Ans. The goat gives milk. |
| 42. I am given a prize by him. | Ans. He gives me a prize. |
| 43. The dog has caught the rabbit. | Ans. The rabbit has been caught by the dog. |
| 44. She <u>does not speak</u> the truth. | Ans. The truth is not spoken by her. |
| 45. Afra <u>is winding</u> the watch. | Ans. The watch is being wound by Afra. |
| 46. The army <u>did not capture</u> the fort. | Ans. The fort was not captured by the army. |
| 47. They <u>have not done</u> their duty. | Ans. Their duty has not been done by them. |
| 48. <u>Why were</u> they <u>beating</u> the thief? | Ans. Why was the thief being beaten by them? |
| 49. Who will oppose you? | Ans. By whom will you be opposed? |
| 50. Are you listening to the news? | Ans. Are the news being listened by you? |
| 51. <u>Why was</u> a letter <u>written</u> by her? | Ans. Why did she write a letter? |
| 52. <u>When</u> is he <u>mending</u> the chair? | Ans. When is the chair being mended by him? |

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